

# McGill reporter

## ARBITRATION COMMITTEE QUERIES VIDEOTAPE EVIDENCE

Stanley Gray's defense, Jacques Demarais, was told to show "sufficient cause" if he wishes to use videotape transcripts in his case. The Arbitration Committee referred to the videotaped proceeding of the administration-Gray preliminary hearings of February 13, 14, and 17.

Demarais interrupted his cross-examination of Principal Robertson at about 4 p.m. Wednesday, April 2, to ask the Committee if they would read the transcripts.

Peter Laing, representing the administration, argued against the request. He said that since the preliminary hearings had been held "without prejudice" it would be illegal to allow the transcript of them as evidence.

The Committee decided to adjourn until today at 10 a.m., and advised Demarais that he should prepare a sufficiently strong ar-

guement for his request. The Supreme Court has, in recent months, affirmed that no evidence is allowable regarding preliminary hearings held "without prejudice."

Walter Tarnapolski, speaking for the Committee, said that Demarais would have to show good cause if the Committee were to contravene usual procedure. However, if Demarais could show that confidentiality had already been breached, this might be sufficient grounds for admitting the transcripts as evidence.

The Prosecution has so far called five witnesses since Monday, March 31, including the Principal. The first four were: J. Carlidge, Buildings and Grounds; C. M. McDougall, Registrar; Mrs. M. Thompson, personal secretary to the Principal; and A. A. Tunis, Information Officer.

## Reversal Sought for Library "Absorption"

The problem of centralized vs special libraries reared its head at Senate yesterday when Prof. Irving Brecher, Director of the Centre for Developing Area Studies, pleaded for a reversal of a decision by the University Libraries Committee which had resulted in the "absorption" of the Centre Library into the general university collection.

After hearing out Prof. Brecher, Senate decided to refer the problem to the University Libraries Commission, which is to be constituted shortly and to have it report back to Senate.

### serious injustice claimed

Prof. Brecher complained that a "serious injustice" had been done and that he objected "most strenuously" to the actual absorption of the Developing Areas library, which had been gathered and compiled "in painstaking fashion" over the past five years.

He objected to the fact that this collection was being distributed in the general university catalogue, pointing out that he had received a firm pledge from the previous University Librarian, John Archer, that the collection would be kept intact in the McLennan Library.

It was on this assumption, he stated, that the Centre had been encouraged to gather the collection.

Prof. Brecher went on to say that the dispersion of the collection violated the expectations of those outside the university who had supported it; that the collection had been used heavily by staff and students and had been an attraction for distinguished scholars from the outside; that it had helped to develop the skills of library personnel, "which are now going to waste."

He referred to the "wasted effort and frustration" of personnel of the Centre and said that a substantial amount of damage had been done.

The collection, which contained some 2500 books, 700 monographs, and an equal quantity of other material, was no longer available and hard to get at, he said. He criticized the decision of the Libraries Committee which he said had been made at "great haste."

He complained that Senate had adopted a resolution establishing a University Libraries Commission and that there was "no sense in removing one aspect of this problem before the Commission had an opportunity to examine it."

### restore Centre collection

Prof. Brecher concluded his remarks by proposing that the decision be reversed; that the Centre collection be restored and allowed to continue for a minimum period of three years, after which there could be a policy review; and that a substantial reading room be provided adjacent to the collection in the McLennan Library.

In replying to Prof. Brecher's appeal, Dean Stanley Frost, Chairman of the Libraries' Committee, pointed out that if there had been a guarantee by former Librarian Archer, the latter had gone beyond his authority. Dean Frost explained that because of the university's need to commence recataloguing, and with the large influx of material attendant on the development of international studies and the Shastri Indo Canadian Institute it was considered appropriate to include "a subject which is not a discipline."

He said that there was no particular criteria for material dealing with developing areas: such material consisted of government documents, geography, economics, political science, and so on.

After further discussion, Dean Frost moved as an amendment to Prof. Brecher's proposal that the question be remitted to the University Libraries Commission when it is constituted and that it report on this problem to Senate. The amendment was carried.

## Gendron Commission to Get McGill Brief

A letter of intent to submit a brief to the Quebec Royal Commission on Language Rights (the Gendron Commission) has been filed by the Senate Steering Committee.

In its report to Senate yesterday, the Committee reported it had taken this action before advising Senate as the deadline for indication of intent was March 31.

Senate responded by requesting the Steering Committee to assign this matter a place on the agenda so that there might be opportunity to discuss the points which might be made, as well as the appropriate persons to draft the document.

Briefs, written in French or English, will be accepted by the Commission after April 30, 1969 and 15 copies must be tabled before June 30, 1969.

## Closed Session Held for Honorary Degrees

The question of who will be offered Honorary Degrees this Spring, held over from the last meeting of Senate, was considered at yesterday's meeting, in closed session. It is likely that the names of candidates will be announced after the Honorary Degrees Committee receives the report of yesterday's Senate decision.

A motion by Senator Peter Foster that would have had this discussion take place in open session was defeated, and the room was cleared of press and observers.

Later in the meeting, Senator Julius Grey said he has heard that there might be a breach of confidentiality in the matter of one of the candidates named and Senate then passed a motion reminding Senators of the confidentiality which a closed session placed upon them. It also requested members of the university community to respect the confidentiality.

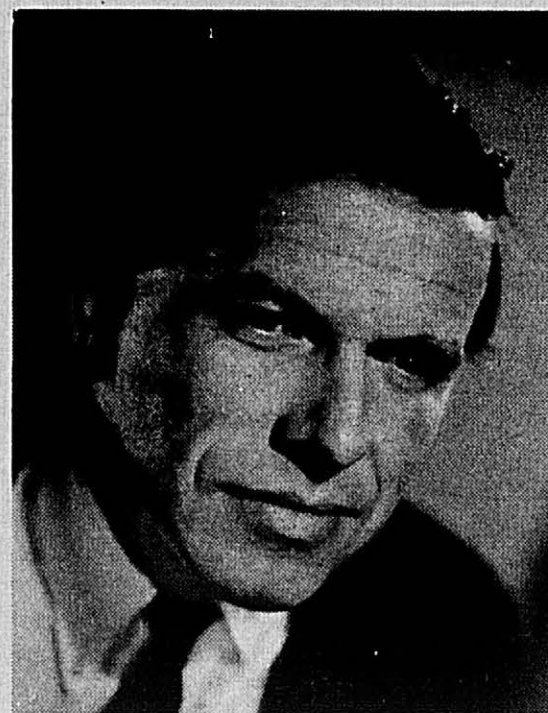
## canadian universities: are they made in USA?

Are Canadian universities made in U.S.A.? Yes, says Robin Mathews, professor of English at Carleton University. Mathews will be speaking to the McGill community on Tuesday, April 8th at 1 pm in Leacock 219.

Robin Mathews and his colleague at Carleton, James Steele, have been defending their thesis at academic communities across Canada. Weekend Magazine two weeks ago devoted its front page story to their fight.

The two articulate men maintain that the proportion of Canadians on academic faculties has been rapidly diminishing in recent years. In a country which is constantly self-conscious about its national identity this is a dangerous phenomenon.

Mathews and Steel propose a program whereby there will be ensured the continued existence of a clear two-thirds majority of Canadian citizens on the faculties of Canadian universities. Thus far, their idea has been variously received.



copyright Vickers (London)



# intensive french summer course for McGill staff

The intensive French course for McGill Staff will be held on the Campus of the university from June 2 to June 25, 1969, Saturdays and Sundays excluded, from 9 am till 12:30 pm, followed by an optional (but highly recommended) lunch, with supervised French conversation. The course will be open to full-time Teaching and Research Staff, to Senior Administrative Staff and, at a special rate, to their husbands or wives enrolled in the same session. Only those persons reasonably sure of attending the whole course are invited to register. No Beginners' classes will be offered this summer.

The main aim of this intensive summer course is to improve effectively techniques in spoken French and to promote self-assurance in the language. A specially trained and highly competent team of instructors, affable and skilled in breaking barriers of self-consciousness, will be available this summer.

The summer course will consist of 54 hours of instruction, including supervised laboratory work. The subjects offered this

year are: Phonetics, on different levels, for systematic study of pronunciation and auditory comprehension as well as correct use of appropriate structures and expressions; Grammar, on different levels, for rapid general review of rules with intensive practical drill; Functional French, on different levels, aiming at improving the ability to communicate in French and to express oneself fluently and correctly. This conversation and debating course will place the emphasis on both acquisition and development of elements of language, phonetic, lexical, and grammatical; Advanced oral; one small very selective group may be formed from persons already fluent in spoken French and chosen by means of a preliminary test, to constitute an experimental class of advanced spoken French with a flexible programme.

A circular with all the necessary details about this summer course is presently being mailed to the Staff. Those interested are invited to call at Prof. T. Romer's office (r. 236, Peterson Hall, 3460 McTavish St. - Tel: 392-4491 - Monday to Friday: 10 am - 2 pm) for Registration Forms.

# McGill, U. de Québec co-operate in extension management courses

The Université du Québec (Montreal Campus) and McGill University's Centre for Continuing Education, with the assistance of local retail and transportation executives, are co-operating in a programme of evening courses leading to certificates in management.

Professor David Robertson, associate director (Business and Management) of the McGill Centre, disclosed today that two evening programmes were initiated by McGill in September, 1968, and courses were offered in English and French.

"The advisers for each programme, in agreement with the Centre, had planned that the courses in English should be given at McGill and those in French should be taken over by a French-language university. The Université du Québec has agreed to take over the French-language sections," he said.

Advisers for the course in Retail Management comprise senior members of the major retail companies in Montreal and McGill professors. The instructors are normally drawn from those working in retail management.

"The Certificate in Transportation Management was designed for junior and middle management working for basic trans-

portation firms," Professor Robertson added.

"Because Montreal is almost certainly the major transportation centre in Canada, the need for such a programme has been apparent for some time. Representatives of CNR, CPR, Air Canada, bus, trucking, steamship, and harbour industries helped to design the four-year programme."

Negotiations are under way to have other universities in all parts of Canada adopt the same programme, and the University of Manitoba expects to start the transportation programme this year.

# Student Co-op Gets go-ahead

The university yesterday agreed to lend the Students' Society \$500,000 to go ahead with the student housing project.

The short-term loan, at 5 3/4%, will pay for the purchase of land, and will allow planning to continue. The Québec Government has agreed in principle to a loan of \$1,500,000 to the student project. The Students' Society expects to have final approval by June, and the university would be repaid from the Québec Housing Corporation loan.

The Students' Society has engaged the English-speaking firm of Bobrow and Buchanan.

Plans call for a 10-storey building on the corner of Drummond and Macgregor. Living quarters will be broken into house units of six to eight bedroom-studies for every lounge, bathroom, and kitchen.

The house-unit concept was designed to obviate long corridors and combat the alienation the planners felt was intrinsic to the design of conventional multi-dwellings.

The building is considered a pilot project and will house 320 unmarried students. As the student "ghetto" is slowly replaced by high-rise buildings, a need for at least 2,000 more units is anticipated.

The Students' Society project, if successful, is intended to expand and fill that need.

# campus concerts, april 8, 9, 10

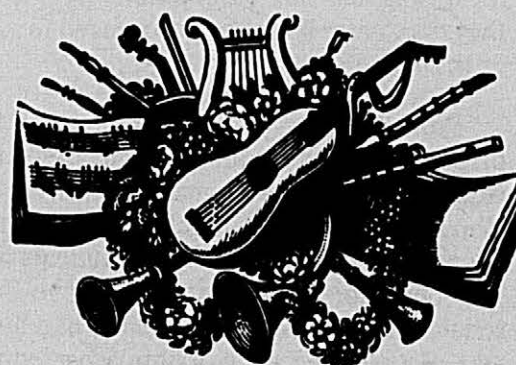
The Faculty of Music will present three Campus Concerts next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 8-10. All three will be at 1 p.m., in Redpath Hall. Admission is free.

Tuesday's performers will be: Aimé Lamoureux, guitar - works by Devisé, Tarrega, and Villa-Lobos; James Hutchison, baritone - works by Rossini, Gounod, and

Verdi; Judith Spice, pianist - works by Chopin.

The April 9, Wednesday, concert will be directed by Prof. Bruce Mather. Works by his composition pupils will be performed.

Thursday, April 10, "The Big Band" gives a jazz concert, under the direction of Gerry Danovitch.



# "old and mediocre" music by CBC, Canadian Music Council, Faculty of Music

by Stephen Freygood

On Friday, 21 March the CBC, the Canadian Music Council, and the McGill Faculty of Music produced a concert of old and mediocre Canadian music performed by ensembles about as enthusiastic as filing clerks at quitting time. While I can remember leaving concerts by the Société de Musique Contemporain confused or angry at their choice of works, the Société concerts are never dull, never under-rehearsed.

My first question is, why was Brott chosen to conduct Serge Garant's "Anerca" and Somers' "Improvisation"? Why didn't the composers conduct their own works? The performance of "Anerca" was disorganised, lacked contrasts, and was generally lifeless and pedantic. In the words of one eminent Canadian musician, "It has seen better days." I could not form a ready opinion on the performance of "Anerca" because I have not heard it before, but the first performance of Somers' "Improvisation" last summer certainly did not drag out the way Brott's version did. I still find appealing Somers' use of voices scattered about the hall. In any type of improvisation it is requisite that the musicians spend time learning about improvisation, about

the composer, and particularly about each other. If each performer in the Somers work tended to "do his own thing", this isolation was even more irritating in "Illumination I" by Otto Joachim.

"Illumination I" is based on a clever idea which the composer failed to take to its logical conclusions (most likely for lack of money). The performers are seated in darkness (have you ever bothered to examine the stained glass windows in Redpath Hall?). Each score is illuminated by a lamp controlled by the composer at a console.

As his light becomes brighter the performer plays louder. In this way the composer controls the development of the improvisation by controlling the entry and relative importance of performers. Out of respect to Mr. Joachim I prefer to assume that the musicians improvised the actual notes they played. My improvisation class at the Free University showed more subtly and good taste in their choice of lines and rhythms. At least this class had the good manners to listen to each other. As the work dragged on and on a section of the audience began applauding. With unerring taste they had chosen the perfect moment for the composer to quit. Perhaps he might have ended the piece but chose to defy the hecklers instead. The applause continued

and so did the great light machine. The end was greeted by polite applause, a host of boos and one bravissimo by a composer who thought this would be more effective than hissing. What is the point of booing any more? The composer only assumes that his work is too new to be understood by the heathens. It was not the novelty of the work which was being derided.

The choral music was refreshing only because the performance by the Tudor Singers was clean and dynamic. First they performed an old work by Harry Somers which gave me some insight into the way this man can take conventional ideas and twist them into something out of the ordinary. The "Two Songs of Experience" by Kelsey Jones, like all his pieces, were honest, varied, and simple. "Apocalypse," a motet for brass, percussion, and chorus by Violet Archer, was an embarrassingly crude failure. Its style was that we have come to associate with films like "Exodus" and "Ben Hur". Wayne Riddle did his best to make the piece interesting but throughout it was impossible to hear either chorus or soloist because the brass and percussion dominated the entire performance. I heartily recommend you avoid the CBC broadcast of this concert.

# asus spring polemic

ASUS will sponsor its 1st Annual Spring Polemic on April 8, at 1 p.m., in Leacock 219. Professor Robin Mathews of Carleton University will discuss American domination of Canadian Universities. Admission free.

# sociology pre- registration dates

All students wishing to attend the 1969-70 School of Sociology courses 304a (Social Psychology), 327a (Deviance and Social Control), or 312a (Industrial Sociology), must complete registration this spring. Due to demands for these courses, it has become necessary to limit enrolment to numbers consistent with good educational practice.

All students eligible to enroll, that is, those who have completed Sociology 210 or those who will be completing this course at the end of this year, may fill out pre-registration slips in the Department of Sociology, Room 710, Leacock Bldg.

Slips must be filled out and returned no later than 11 April.

A fair and impartial system shall determine which students have been registered. Class lists for all of the above courses will be posted in the Department of Sociology on 14th April.



# FORUM

## an open letter

### reporter editorial hit by frost

To the Editor:

The superficiality of your editorial headed 'March 28' in today's *Reporter* requires an answer. From the vantage point of editorial wisdom, you point out the inadequacies of Vice-Principal Oliver's proposals for McGill's closer affiliation with French-speaking Quebec, and what is even less acceptable, you write pontifically on the language question from a view-point clearly opposed to that of the Principal, itself set out, sanely and sensibly, in the very same issue of your paper. Is the *Reporter* just one more voice joining in the chant of "McGill Français" without the embarrassment of rational argument or the distraction of relevant facts?

Have you considered, for example, that in so far as a great university has a local as well as a national and international rôle, McGill as an English-language institution, already plays its part on the provincial scene with conspicuous success? That it does so in fact more successfully than any other Quebec university? Have you recognised that the McGill rôle is, in the first place, to provide high quality educational opportunities to the more than one million English-speaking Canadians who live in Québec, and this not only through regular degree programmes, but also through a vast system of evening and summer courses? Have you considered that McGill also offers first-class English-language opportunities to all French-speaking Canadians who want to round-off their education in English? Have you stopped to reflect that if McGill were to go French or even markedly bilingual, it would be a disaster for the University de Montréal, for Laval and for the Universities de Sherbrooke, de Moncton et d'Ottawa, which already cannot find enough first-class university teachers who are also competent in French? These are primary facts which should impress any one other than M. Raymond Lemieux.

I wonder, Mr. Editor when you wrote your editorial, did you make any effort to discover just what the involvement of McGill in this province already is? Let me mention just a few illustrations which come readily to mind for those of us who do know a little about McGill. For example, the university trains, and has done for a hundred years (long before the province could be persuaded to take an interest in the matter) all the Protestant school teachers in Quebec. McGill also operates the McLennan Travelling Libraries for English-speaking rural populations throughout the whole province from north of Ottawa to the Gaspé. But perhaps what is done for English-speaking Quebecers is in your reckoning disallowed? Then let me remind you that McGill regulates the daily diet of 30,000 cows in Quebec, the vast majority of which belong to French-speaking farmers. McGill also runs a soil-analysis diagnostic and prescription service, in whichever language the bacilli happen to prefer. McGill's Montreal Neurological Institute cares for damaged brains, oblivious to whether the speech-facility areas are charged with French or English vocabularies. The emergency services of the McGill teaching hospitals operate (in all senses of the word) quite without regard for the maternal language of the accident victim. The pathological services, like the parasitological services, provided by McGill are used every day by consultants from all over the province, not just from west of University Street. But perhaps, Mr. Editor, like the crowd at the gate on Friday, you did not even know that

McGill is responsible for this kind of day-to-day, province-wide, diagnostic service on a very large scale? Had you known you might have thought that through these services McGill, even as an English language institution, is admirably fulfilling its Quebec function.

But at least you should have known something of the library situation. McGill has built up her libraries – and again long before ever the Provincial Government could be persuaded to take an interest in these things: major Provincial library grants have been in existence little more than a decade, and you don't, let me remind you, Mr. Editor, build great collections in ten years – and McGill has put these libraries at the service of qualified users of this province for over a hundred years. Did you know that the McGill Medical Library may be freely consulted by any physician in the province, and is in fact very heavily used by them? That Montreal lawyers equally frequently consult the McGill Law Library? that the province's architects make constant use of the Lauterman architectural collection? that the clergy of Quebec have traditionally had access to, and make constant use of, the Divinity Hall Library, the best theological collection east of Toronto, certainly, and probably the best in Canada? that the Government Publication Collection is freely consulted by the economists and by the commercial interests of this great entrepreneurial city? that the Industrial Relations Institute offers a Labour Contract Information Retrieval service much used by both trade unions and employers alike – and in both languages? Have you yourself, Mr. Editor, not made use of the McGill Reference Library service? Many down-town callers use it every day.

Again, did you not have in mind the Montreal Labour College, sponsored bilingually by McGill and the Université de Montréal? Did you perchance wholly forget McGill's century-long and still continuing weather-recording and meteorological service to the City and the province? Have you not at least wondered, as you drove along the Trans-Canada, what that white dome on the tower out at Ste. Anne's is all about? before even the Provincial Government Gill's involvement in Quebec, which come readily to mind as I write. Of course if I were writing an editorial, I would have done a little research and would have dug up many more facts. Even as it is, I am led to ask: what part of the province's life has McGill not been interested in, has McGill not served, and is today not deeply involved in? French-Canadian language, history and culture? But one of our crimes is that we have built up (and not with provincial money) the best French-Canadian Library collection in the province!

The crowd at the gates on Friday night may not have known, but you, Mr. Editor, should at least have considered, that each year McGill brings into this province, and dispenses here very largely in salaries, over thirteen million dollars of research funds. Even in a city of big business that is still a very notable sum. The McGill contribution to the provincial economy, to the cultural scene (did you forget the Faculty of Music?) to the technological expertise (I myself must not overlook the Faculties of Engineering and of Management) and to the international prestige of Montreal in general, all these make Friday's parrot

cries of "McGill Français" sound as foolish as mob slogans usually are. But should you, Mr. Editor, writing your profound editorials be at least a little more thoughtful, a little better informed?

S.B. Frost  
Dean of Faculty of Graduate  
Studies and Research

### nfb compliment

To the Editor:

Some of the very finest photography I have seen recently has been Chris Payne's in the *McGill Reporter*.

The writing and make-up of the paper also both maintain a high standard, and I count myself fortunate in having seen copies through the good offices of a friend here at the NFB.

Guy Glover  
Executive Assistant  
Production (English)  
National Film Board

### setting the record straight

To the Editor:

The heat generated by *Opération McGill* has pushed the recent Students' Society executive elections into the recesses of history. However while there is time left I feel it is necessary that the many allegations made against the present executive during the campaign be cleared up before they take on the aura of historical fact.

1. Concentration of Power: The executive is pictured as a dominating monolith controlling Students' Council, Senate Committees, the McGill Daily, etc., and whose "calls for decentralization sound hollow indeed."

In fact, the executive holds only 3 out of 21 seats on Council, 4 out of 76 student positions on Senate committees, and 2 out of 5 positions on UGEQ's interim governing body, the CCN (in contrast to the other Students' Societies, whose delegations are composed entirely of their executives). As for decentralization, it was the executive who proposed and actively supported the new "unité de base" amendments to the Students' Society Constitution transferring a large degree of power to the School and Faculty Societies. The executive also supported the right of these Societies to select McGill's delegates to the last UGEQ Congress.

Concerning Senate, it was Council's tacit intention last summer to place the executive ex-officio on Senate. However the executive and Council later felt that all positions should be thrown open to campus-wide election, in which Mr. Julius Grey ran and was elected. Grey has maintained on Senate and in his campaign that the executive has attempted to control all student senators through Students' Council. Yet when such a motion was introduced by a councillor, the executive opposed it and supported referring its legality for an opinion to the Judicial Committee.

Finally the executive emphatically does not control the Daily's content or write its news coverage. The independence which the Daily feels it has a right to maintain and does so makes this charge a sheer fabrication.

2. Senate: Here we have been accused of "rehearsing" before Senate meetings, voting en bloc according to the party line, and in the process ignoring the students' real concerns and alienating our potential support.

As one who has attended some of our meetings, I am amazed that Mr. Grey would make these allegations, which he knows to be untrue. What in fact happens if and when the student senators meet is that they consider the issues coming up on the agenda, try to independently evolve and think through, and often debate their position (s),

and allocate the work of research and policy formulation on different matters among themselves. It is for these reasons that senators such as Dean Cohen who often disagree with the students are nevertheless willing to admit that they are among the best-prepared senators. Mr. Grey's lack of participation in the pre-Senate meetings is not so much a reflection on their nature as it is on the small amount of time he is willing to devote to Senate work.

As for our positions, these are in accordance with the campaign platform on which we were elected in October. If we cannot evolve a common stand on a given issue we do not vote en bloc. As for alienating our potential support on Senate (recent meetings tend to indicate the reverse), if this has happened it is primarily a reflection of the difference of interest and opinion in the university, and not on our particular policies or manner of presentation. It is significant in this respect that Julius Grey has managed so far to press in Senate for only one of the ten campaign promises he ran on in October.

3. Students' Council: The executive has never withheld information from Council, or attempted to sneak past important policy items late at night. As Julius, an ex-councillor, knows, the agenda is always approved at the beginning of the meeting and relevant documents handed out before. If sometimes important policy issues are discussed late in the evening that is only an indication of the agenda's length and the enormous number of items that must be handled.

4. The Critical University: We have been accused of attempting to use the university as a tool to transform society along the lines of a narrow ideology.

This is a clever distortion of our real position, and it intimates that the university is "neutral" at the present time. The university, by virtue of the type of education given to its graduates, the possible uses and effects of the research of its members, and its external positions, does in fact have a real and increasingly important effect on society, as well as vice versa. It may, on balance, act to make the status quo more viable so as to ensure its perpetuation. It is our view that this, in fact, is presently the case. Or it may act, especially in the education it gives, to initiate or support fundamental social change, so as to, for example, enable citizens to exercise a much greater degree of control over economic, social, and political decisions affecting them. We have consistently supported this second aim. The main point to remember here is that the university cannot achieve a "neutral" position in terms of effect, even if it attempted to do so.

5. Nationalism and UGEQ: It has been alleged that we have supported the narrow nationalist tendencies in UGEQ. In fact it is the executive which convinced UGEQ not to hold the referendum on the national question, as originally mandated by last year's Congress, since it would focus on the wrong aspects of Québec's problems, and prove divisive along ethnic lines. The executive also helped convince the UGEQ executive to support the concept of UGEQ as a representative union of students as opposed to a student movement similar to SDS.

6. Educational Reform: The executive was accused of ignoring the day-to-day educational concerns of the "average" student in order to fly off in pursuit of its own "quixotic" causes. This charge completely ignores the work we have done on Senate, its committees, the Education Committee and departmental associations in the fields of curriculum reform, pass/fail grading system, student participation in departmental structures, course notes and descriptions, academic planning and adaptation to CEGEPs, among others. It is true that these activities receive much

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# FORUM

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less publicity than others, but that is only because of their less sensational nature, as perceived by the press. It is also true that they are not nearly enough; but that is only a reflection of the magnitude of the problem of educational reform.

7. Professionalism: "These are no longer students, they're professional party hacks..." This is perhaps the most ridiculous charge. Laid against students who have been in office or finished with their education for several years, it would make sense. This is not the case for partial students in between undergraduate and postgraduate work. If we have spent a lot of time it is in order to carry out our platform in the short term of one year, and in this respect we have succeeded. If Mr. Gray has complaints, he should direct them at our platform, and not at the length of time necessary to carry it out.

8. Disruptions: There was a general attempt to link up the executive with recent disruptions. Whatever our private thoughts are, we have acted publicly and qua executive in a manner consistent with our positions. We have not participated in any disruptions, and we have supported on Council a motion urging all students to use constitutional means of action.

Robert Hajaly  
President  
Students' Society

## zap! it's witchcraft

To the Editor:

Last week, when I toddled down to get my usual order of fish and chips from Askimopolis's Old English Fish and Chip Shop, I found that my order had been wrapped up in a copy of your excellent newspaper, *The Reporter*. In that copy, I discovered a letter to the editor from Jean Philippe McLennan, III, which I was able to read after my cat, Nebuchadnezzar, had licked the grease off. I know this fine gentleman slightly and sympathize with his plight. This letter was in fact a great revelation to me and indeed explained some things which had puzzled me for some time. As a consequence, there has opened to me the possibility of solving a problem which has plagued me recently and

reporter

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made my life miserable. Would you permit an old lady to make use of your columns to direct a message to M. McLennan? You would be rendering a service not only to me but also to all the fine young ladies and gentlemen at your university.

I first met Jean Philippe McLennan, III, at one of his monthly social evenings for teachers, administrators, and radical students. I was invited to make a contribution to one of these cultural evenings. "Why me?" you may rightly ask. Let me explain. It seems that a certain science professor (a chemist, I think) had complained that these cultural evenings at the McLennans' had provided all too much music, poetry, and drama while neglecting the other important facets of university life, particularly science. M. McLennan was all too ready to agree and make amends. Science must have its say. And this is how I was invited. I was, so to speak, representing science. For, you see, I am an expert in that branch of science usually known as occult science. I am essentially a medium, at least this is how I earn my living, with a little bit of astrology and witchcraft on the side. Naturally, I am also adept at hepatoscopy, extispicy, haruspicy, lecanomancy, libanomancy, rhabdomancy, and other similar sciences. However, I had the distinct feeling that the McGill scientists at the cultural evening were not entirely pleased with my contribution or even my presence. I must say that I found them rather narrow and dogmatic. After all, as I see it, the only difference between my science and their science is that they get paid more money for what they do. This may sound like sour grapes but, if the truth were told, I probably get better and more useful results from my science that they do from theirs. It is to be hoped that in the future the university would be more open to other points of view so that persons like myself could get teaching positions there. (I may defend my point of view on this in a future letter. I suppose that a televised debate with that chemistry professor would be too much to hope for.)

But to continue. Even though I do not have official recognition by the university, I have played an important role in its affairs, albeit behind the scenes, an unsung heroine, so to speak. Furthermore, although it is not widely known, I was one of the mediums regularly consulted by the former and late lamented Prime Minister Mackenzie King. Those were the good old days: lots of money, and RCMP bodyguard, and a close friendship (platonic, of course) with dear Mackenzie. Since then I have been forced into free-lancing and my most important account in recent years has been McGill. Understandably, professional ethics forbids me mentioning names but I might say that very high-placed administrative personalities have visited me regularly for seance-consultations on administrative problems at McGill. They have not always taken my advice, but then who is to blame for that? They have not always told me the whole truth. Just lately, they had me submit a bid on a job in the witchcraft line. I got it too. My prices are very reasonable. It was to make a life-sized voodoo dolly. This is tricky under the best conditions but I was further hampered because they refused to tell me the name of the person concerned. They would only say that the dolly must have long dark sideburns and long dark hair with the initials "S.G." embroidered on the chest. Well, I did not argue. Money is money and an old lady has to eat.

Strange to tell, as I was finishing the voodoo dolly, a young man, introducing himself as one Stanley Gray, appeared in my consultation rooms accompanied by a friend. An old boyfriend from my Marxist days had put him on to me because of my reputation as an exorcist or healer. He would say almost nothing about what might be causing his pain, severe cramps in the stomach. A check of his aura showed that there was indeed something wrong in his abdomen, but try as I would none of my usual treatments had any effect. On the contrary, my attempts to heal seemed only to agitate

Mr. Gray immensely. When he saw that nothing was helping him, he became so enraged that he sprang at me and bit me on the elbow. It must say that I was shocked. What way is this to treat an 87-year-old lady? Fortunately, Mr. Gray's friend, a very nice gentleman called Mr. Fekete (he had a beautiful aura) pulled him away, sat on him, and calmed him down by crooning softly an old Russian lullabye.

Well, having read M. McLennan's letter, I am now able to put several things together to make a picture. Clearly, the voodoo dolly was intended for none other than this wretched individual with the pain in his abdomen. It came from the chess piece he swallowed belonging to M. McLennan. No wonder I could not help him. Who would have guessed this: an ideological spasm of the lower intestine? Very rare indeed. The poor boy! It is not surprising that he wanted to bite me. Anyone in his condition is bound to be testy and susceptible to aberrant behaviour. I can easily forgive him. But can I forgive McGill for what they have done to me? Consider this! Shortly after Mr. Gray's visit, the highly-placed administrative persons ceased their weekly visits to me. In fact, they broke off all communication, even leaving unpaid a bill for three consultative seances not to mention the custom-made voodoo dolly. I must say that I consider this breaking-off of a contract without any explanation a rather serious matter. I suspect that they were watching my office and deduced that I was in cahoots with Mr. Gray. As you can see, this is not true. Or possibly they had heard of my Marxist connections. But as will be seen, this is past history. Furthermore, if I were a real Marxist, would I take work from a place like McGill?

Obviously, the voodoo dolly deal is off, even though it leaves me stuck with a life-size dolly. It is still usable since I had not embroidered the initials on the chest. Professional ethics strictly forbids the use of one's skill and knowledge against a patient, even though Mr. Gray came only once and ended up by biting me on the elbow. But, McGill still owes me \$52.32 plus provincial tax. This may be a small item to McGill, yet to an old lady trying to keep body and soul together it is a great deal. A medium has many expenses: a new crystal ball every three months, ingredients for potions, and so on. Which, I ask you, is worse? To bite an old lady on the elbow or to deprive her of money honestly earned? Well, I have my opinions on this subject.

M. McLennan, can we work out a deal? I can tell you how to get your chess piece back if you can put some pressure on McGill to have them pay up. It so happens that I have a formula for a purgative that will have the desired effect on Mr. Gray. (It is known in the trade as "Lucretia's Liquid Dynamite.") I too manufacture explosives, M. McLennan. It is guaranteed in this case and I will tell you why. In my Marxist days in London, I lived in the same boarding house as did one Comrade Lenin. He often boasted to me that his ideology could withstand anything. I bet him five pounds that he could not stop my purgative. I won, of course. Being drummed out of the party was worth it. I still smile when I think of the poor comrade. I think the potion worked on him until he got back to Russia and the cold weather. All this is to the good. Mr. Gray will not lose face because Comrade Lenin himself could not resist the power of my potion.

Yes, M. McLennan, you will get your chess piece back and with far less trouble than an operation. And all I ask in exchange is that you put in a good word for me at McGill. Perhaps you could even get me their account back. It formed a major part of my income and they certainly need all the help they can get. What do you say, M. McLennan? Will you help an old lady?

Yours truly,  
Madame Lucretia Zorba

## why youth rebels

To the Editor:

I believe that most people have taken their position in the conflict of the young against society. The conflict I am attempting to explain is not the historical conflict which has existed since time immemorial between youth and the establishment.

"I see no hope for the future of our people if they are dependent on the frivolous youth of today, for certainly all youth are reckless beyond words... When I was a boy, we were taught to be discreet and respectful of elders, but the present youth are exceedingly wise and impatient of restraint." (Hesiod) This historical conflict is neither new nor needs any explanation.

I am not attempting to explain conflicts which have erupted from time to time in different parts of this world where the youth have sided with the underprivileged or with a particular minority as they have done throughout the history.

I am not attempting to explain the conflict which is a development of the past decade and has affected almost all the countries in the Western hemisphere from Berkeley to the Sorbonne, a conflict which has resulted in arrests and destruction and blood in Berlin, Rome, London and Mexico, the conflict which is not only quantitatively different but also qualitatively different from any conflict between generations in the past: a conflict which not only wants to bring about changes in the system but wants to change the system itself.

The demands and the protests of the young provoke a reaction of not only anger and disagreement in the older generation, but there is mutual incomprehensibility, as if they spoke two different languages. This conflict cannot be explained by the "generation gap" or "adolescent rebellion".

There is a great deal of evidence to show that child-raising habits, class discipline, and the role of the teacher altered radically after World War II. There was new thinking about how children should be brought up. Children were being brought up not by parents using their own experiences, but using books, journals, doctors, and psychologists. In the advice given by the professionals, the emphasis was changed from discipline to individuality. A child must not be taught to obey but made to think. The emphasis was changed from obedience to initiative. In a rapidly changing technological society, the elders discovered that the young knew more about today's world than they did. Suddenly youth became more important than experience. Young people suddenly found out that the older people had very little to offer them as guidance, and a result was a change of attitude towards authority, both at home and at school. Johnnie was telling Dad that he was silly and children were calling the teacher by her first name.

This changed attitude towards authority, this encouragement to children away from obedience, this new wave of liberalism both in home and school, resulted in new molds, and in fact, without recognizing it, without making a conscious decision, we decided to produce different kinds of individuals.

The conflict is there because we shaped this generation differently, and now we expect them to fit into our institutions which are resistant to change. The riots, the protests, the questioning, the challenging, is the force and the noise of a round peg trying to fit into a square hole. If we had had the foresight, we would have prepared ourselves and our institutions to receive this new breed that we produced; and if we have the understanding, we would all make the changes required to accommodate this new generation, so that changes do not necessarily have to wait for confrontations.

S. J. Shansie  
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